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CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

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Fort Beauséjour National Park Museum

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CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

IN THE

Fort Beauséjour National Park Museum

PREPARED BY
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FORT BEAUSÉJOUR NATIONAL PARK
NEW BRUNSWICK

Introduction

THE site of old Fort Beauséjour, located on the long ridge between the Aulac and Missaguash rivers, and overlooking Chignecto Bay, forms one of the most interesting historical places in New Brunswick. The fort was originally constructed by the French between 1751 and 1755 on the orders of de la Jonquière, Governor of Canada, as a counter defence against the English Fort Lawrence, which stood on a parallel ridge about a mile and half to the southeast. It derived its name from an early settler, Laurent Chatillon, surnamed Beauséjour, after whom the southern end of the ridge had been named Pointe-à-Beauséjour.

In 1755, before its actual completion, Fort Beauséjour was attacked by an expedition from Boston under the command of Colonel the Honourable Robert Monckton. Landing at the mouth of the Missaguash river, the English force, which numbered about 2,000 New Englanders, encamped at Fort Lawrence before marching on the fort, being joined there by 300 British regulars. Following the capture of an outpost at Pont à Buot, heavy guns and mortars were landed from the boats, gun-emplacements were dug over 800 yards north of the fort, and a heavy fire was opened on the fortifications by the batteries. The garrison worked feverishly in strengthening their defences. Assistance expected from Louisburg failed to arrive, and after an English prisoner named Hay had been killed by an exploding shell in what was considered a bomb-proof casemate, the garrison under de Vergor surrendered.

Following its capture, the fort was occupied by English troops, and re-named Fort Cumberland by its captor, Monckton. The defences of the fort were greatly strengthened, including the construction of an outer earthworks and a stone powder magazine. During the American Revolution of 1776 the fort withstood an attack by a force under Colonel Jonathan

Eddy, which was repulsed by the garrison in command of Colonel Joseph Goreham. Repairs were made to the fort during the war of 1812-14, but later the garrison was withdrawn and the place allowed to fall into ruins.

In 1926 an area of 59 acres, containing what remained of the fort, was set aside as a National Historic park, and the original name, Fort Beauséjour, was adopted for the park. Since that time, work has been carried on for the purpose of checking the destructive processes caused by long years of neglect, and of making the entire area more accessible to visitors. Historic points of interest have been marked, footpaths constructed, drinking water provided, and a rest pavilion and other facilities made available for visitors.

The original pentagonal earthworks are still in a remarkable state of preservation, and one of the former casemates or bomb-proof shelters has been partially restored. About 400 yards north of the fort is a remarkable system of entrenchments. Until recently this system has been described as "Monckton's Lines", believed to have been used by the British in their attack on the fort in 1755. This recently has been proved to be an error, as a result of the discovery of the plans of the engineer Brewse in Windsor Castle library. These plans show that Monckton's Lines were situated at a considerable distance to the northeast of these works, and were much smaller and simpler. It is, therefore, certain that the elaborate trench system just described was developed by the British as an advanced line of defence for Fort Cumberland.

In 1935 the Dominion Government erected a museum near the entrance to the fort. The official opening took place with appropriate ceremony on August 1, 1936, in the presence of several thousand people. At that time an interesting collection of exhibits was on view, relating chiefly to the civil and military history of Chignecto and the neighbouring counties of Westmorland and Albert in New Brunswick and Cumberland in Nova Scotia. The exhibits were generously contributed by residents of these districts. There has been a large number of donations and loans to the museum since it was opened, and consequently this catalogue is much larger than that issued for the opening ceremony.

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

Including Loans and Donations to February 1, 1937



Gift of Mr. Walter Appleton, Moncton, New Brunswick

1. Wood Token used on European and North American Railway. These brass tokens were given to the locomotive drivers and, when they ran short of wood en route, they obtained wood from nearby farmers, delivering to them these tokens. The farmers then sent the tokens to the Treasurer of the Railway who then paid them the amounts due.

Gifts of Rev. J. A. L'Archeveque, Scoudouc, New Brunswick

2. Histoire de la Paroisse St-Jacques-le-Majeur, Scoudouc.
3. Grant to Firmain Melanson. With small seal of New Brunswick and signatures of Sir John Harvey, Lieut.-Governor and W. F. Odell, Provincial Secretary. Dated January 26, 1838.
4. Considerations Chrétiennes, Vol. 1. This once belonged to Abbé Manach, who came to Acadia as a missionary in 1742, and lived first at Minas, and, afterwards at Baie Verte.
5. "Heures Nouvelles".

Gift of Mr. A. T. Avard, Amherst, Nova Scotia

6. Old-fashioned scales for weighing gold, with table of weight values of gold written by his grandfather, Joseph Avard.

Gifts of Mrs. A. T. Avard, Amherst, Nova Scotia

7. Plan of proposed route of Chignecto Ship Railway.
8. Plan of proposed Railway Routes to Cape Tormentine, one from Sackville, the other from Amherst.
   These were made by Mrs. Avard's father, Captain J. C. Brundige, in 1885.

Gift of Mr. Robert N. Beauséjour, Martinique, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia

9. Crucifix of the 17th century, hand made, the base and figure of Christ being made out of ox-bones. It belonged to the family of the Sieur de Beauséjour, after which the elevation on which the fort was built was named. This relic is, undoubtedly, the oldest known relating to Chignecto. It is the Jansénist type of crucifix.

Gift of Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, P.C., Ottawa

10. Model of ship "Revolving Light", made by James H. Sherwood, Harvey, New Brunswick. The original ship was built by G. S. Turner, Harvey, New Brunswick.

Gift of Mr. W. L. Blenkhorn, Sackville, New Brunswick

11. Old Prince Edward Island coins.

Gift of Mr. W. E. Biden, Moncton, New Brunswick

12. Small French cannon used for defence of blockhouses and other fortified posts.

Gift of M. Alonzo Bilodeau, Cocagne, New Brunswick

13. 18th century pipe, made by an Acadian from branch of a tree.

Gifts of Estate of M. Michel Bilodeau, Cocagne, New Brunswick

14. Early Acadian distaff, used for flax.
15. Pair of thick wooden soles, home-made, Acadian, late 18th century. Leather uppers were attached. This represented the transition between the original wooden sabots and modern foot-wear.

Gifts of Dr. G. W. Bliss, Amherst, Nova Scotia

16. Flint-lock fusil or fowling piece, of early 19th century.
17. French bayonet.
18. Piece of sword, dug up near Mount Whatley.
19. Shell found near Minudie.

Loan by Dr. G. W. Bliss, Amherst, Nova Scotia

20. Long slender powder horn, made from a Sable Island ox-horn.

Gift by Dr. Bliss and the Amherst Fire Department

21. Old carronade, originally fired with a linstock, and meant for grape-shot. The vent was bushed for the regulation friction tube. It has long been in Amherst, and during the Boer War fired salutes at the relief of Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley.

Gift of Mr. Botsford Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

22. Bayonet sword, of early 19th century.

Gift of Mr. Charles C. Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

23. Commission as Justice of the Peace to his ancestor, Thomas R. Black, signed by Lord Mulgrave and Joseph Howe.

Gift of Mr. Clarence E. Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

24. Old musket barrel and bayonet, found in the earth at site of French Redoubt at Point de Bute (Pont à Buot).

Gift of Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville, New Brunswick

25. Small French cannon used at Fort Gaspereau (Monckton).

Loans by Hon. F. B. Black, Sackville, New Brunswick

26. Two flint-lock pistols, used by officers of the Cumberland regiment.
27. Two steel tomahawks, furnished to the Acadian Indians by the French; found near Fort Monckton.
28. One stone tomahawk, found near Fort Monckton.
29. One hand-made sickle, found near Fort Monckton.
30. Collection of flints found in the old powder magazine of Fort Cumberland.
31. Cannon balls and other articles.
32. Cutlass from a schooner attacked by French and Indians in Cumberland Basin in 1757.

Gift of Mrs. Jean MacDonald Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

33. Colour Print of Jeffery, Lord Amherst, from Reynold's portrait in the National Gallery, Ottawa.

Gift of Hon. Percy C. Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

34. Historical Record of the Posterity of William Black, who settled in this country in 1775; also, a sketch of 23 English families and some early settlers from New England. By Cyrus Black, 1885.

Gift of Mr. Robert Black, Amherst, Nova Scotia

35. Two volumes published by his ancestor 140 years ago.

Gift of Dr. E. G. Bourque, Dorchester, New Brunswick

36. Double-barrel pistol (one above the other), of percussion type. First half of 19th century.

Gift of Mr. William Brown, Tonge's Island, New Brunswick

37. Mortar bomb found near Tonge's Island (Ile de la Vallière).

Gift of Mr. Guildford B. Brown, Hamilton, Ontario

38. Micmac arrow-head, found near Mapleton, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.
39. Micmac stone axe, found at Southampton, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

Gifts of Mr. Edgar Brownell, Jolicure, New Brunswick

40. Commission of Jeremiah Brownell, ensign of a company in the Regiment of Militia of the County of Westmorland. Signed at Fredericton, New Brunswick, August 1, 1787, by Thomas Carleton, Governor, and by Jonathan Odell, Provincial Secretary.
41. A hanger or short sword from Fort Cumberland.
42. Cannon ball found at Jolicure, New Brunswick.

Gift of Mr. A. W. Bulmer, Aulac, New Brunswick

43. British coin of 1751, found near the Museum.

Gifts of Messrs. J. B. and F. B. Caldwell, Royal Canadian Navy

44. Converted flint-lock musket (Cumberland Militia) and bayonet.
45. Powder horn, bullet mould, bag of small bullets and cannon ball.

Loan by Miss Bertha Carter, Mount Whatley, New Brunswick

46. Old-fashioned candle lantern with perforated top and sides.

Gifts of Mr. Roland N. Carter, Mount Whatley, New Brunswick

47. Old Militia sword of end of 18th century. (In family since 1790.)
47. Old Chignecto door-knocker.
49. Cannon ball. (Found near the fort.)

Gifts of Miss Alice Chapman, Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia

50. Thomas Chapman's Commission as Adjutant of Cumberland Militia Regiment, 28th August, 1793. Signed and sealed by John Wentworth, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.
51. Major Benj. Chapman's Commission as Lieut.-Colonel of 1st Batt. of Cumberland Militia Regiment, August 30, 1858. Signed and sealed by Lord Mulgrave, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, and by Charles Tupper.
52. Thomas Chapman's Commission as Captain in the Cumberland Militia Regiment, June 30, 1797. Signed and sealed by Sir John Wentworth, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.
53. Thomas Chapman's Commission as Major in 3rd Batt. of Nova Scotia Militia, June 28, 1808. Signed and sealed by Sir George Prevost, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.
54. Benj. Chapman's Commission as Captain in Cumberland Regiment of Militia, April 4, 1834. Signed and sealed by Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.
55. Benj. Chapman's Commission as Major in Cumberland Regiment of Militia, May 12, 1835. Signed and sealed by Sir Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

56. Robert McG. Dickey's Commission as Major in Cumberland Regiment of Militia, June 12, 1829. Signed and sealed by Sir Peregine Maitland, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia.

57. A portfolio of Chapman documents.

Loans by Miss Alice Chapman and Mrs. Dobson, Mount Whatley Road, Fort Lawrence, Nova Scotia

57 (a). Pocket book, dated 1764, brought from Hawnby Hall, Yorkshire, by an ancestor of the donors, William Chapman. It was used by William Chapman after he settled in Chignecto in 1774, and contains interesting notes of disbursements made by him for repairs to Fort Cumberland, 1776-7.

57 (b). Large book containing the official records of the Township of Cumberland, with a register of marriages, births and deaths. The earliest date is 1780. This is a valuable collection of documents and is frequently consulted.

Gifts of Mr. Cyril Chapman, Dorchester, New Brunswick

58. Minutes of 8th Session of Eastern New Brunswick Baptist Association, 1855.

59. Minutes of the Particular Dependent Close-Communion Baptists, 1862.

Gifts of Mr. Stewart Chapman, Fort Lawrence, New Brunswick

60. Turkish Bayonet from Fort Cumberland.

61. Sword, of about 1840, brought from the Crimean War by his great uncle, Col. Benjamin Chapman. The blade is beautifully engraved, but the writing is not Turkish; British Museum authorities pronounce it to be entirely fanciful and decorative.

Loaned by Mr. L. C. Carey, Sackville, New Brunswick

62. Letter written and signed by Lieut.-Colonel Goreham, in command at Fort Cumberland, stating that J. Anderson (an ancestor of Mr. Carey) was a Master-Carpenter at Fort Cumberland, and served at the Fort against the rebels led by Jonathan Eddy in 1776.

Gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgar Cook, Dorchester, New Brunswick

63. Key, once used at Fort Beauséjour. It has belonged to the family since the second half of the 18th century.

Loaned by Mr. F. M. Cook, Saint John, New Brunswick

64. Topographical map of Westmorland and Albert Counties. From surveys by D. J. Lake and H. S. Peck. Drawn and engraved under the direction of H. F. Walling. Published in New York, 1862.

Gift from Mrs. A. B. Copp, Sackville, New Brunswick

65. Collection box from first Presbyterian Church of Jolicure, built 1830

Loans by Mr. Ward Crossman, Shediac, New Brunswick

66. Heavy cavalry sword, early 19th century.
67. Flint-lock musket with bayonet used by Westmorland militia in latter part of 18th century.

Gift of Mr. Frank Curry, West Medford, Mass., U.S.A.

68. Collection of old tokens and coins of the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada, dating between 1815 and 1871.

Gift of Rev. Dr. George B. Cutten, Colgate University.

69. Genealogy of the Cutten family of Nova Scotia.

Gifts of Mr. Fred A. Dixon, Sackville, New Brunswick

70. License to William Reed to marry Jemima Finney, of Sackville. Signed by A. Botsford, Charles Dixon. Undated.
71. License to Thomas Easterbrooks to marry Miss Ruth Smith, of Sackville. Certified by A. Botsford. Signed by Charles Dixon, Sackville. March 26, 1793.
72. License to John Dobson to marry Mary Fawcett, of Sackville. Signed by A. Botsford, Charles Dixon, Sackville, June 23, 1794.
73. Autograph letter from Judge Geo. D. Ludlow to Charles Dixon, dated November 23, 1801.
74. Blank form relating to Bond for Iron and Lumber shipped. Act of 4th and 5th of Geo. III.
75. Twelve Marriage Licences on Official Forms, issued between 1793 and 1803. Signed and sealed by Thos. Carleton, Lieut.-Governor, and by Jonathan Odell, Provincial Secretary. The earliest statutes of New Brunswick made no provision for the issuance of marriage licences. This was evidently made in Section 75 of the Instructions to Governor Carleton, as follows:—

    "And to the end that the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of London may take place in our Province under your Government so far as conveniently may be, we do think fit that you do give all countenance and encouragement to the exercise of same, excepting only the Collating of Benefices granting licenses for Marriages, and Probate of Wills which we have reserved to you, Our Governor, and to the Commander in Chief of Our said Province for the time being."
76. Marriage Licence on Official Form, including proviso for a Bond of Five Hundred Pounds. Signed and sealed by John Wry and Phebe Maxwell, Sackville, November 8, 1786.

77. Marriage Licence issued to John Harper and Mercy Thornton, Sackville. Signed and sealed by the two Bondsmen, John Harper and Charles Dixon, in presence of A. Botsford.
78. Dixon Genealogy by James D. Dixon.

Loaned by Mr. Fred A. Dixon, Sackville, New Brunswick

79. Deed of 394 acres in parish of Sackville to Charles Dixon, with signature of Thos. Carleton, Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, Jonathan Odell, Provincial Secretary, September 7, 1792. Registered September 15, 1792, by Jon. Odell, Registrar. Entered at Auditor's Office September 22, 1792, by Geo. Sproule, Deputy Aud^{r}.
80. Large Coloured plan of above land.

Gifts of Sir Arthur Doughty, Ottawa

81. French national flag of the Bourbon period.
82. French battle pennon (ancient pattern).
83. English battle pennon (ancient pattern).

Gift of Mrs. T. C. Douglas, Halifax, Nova Scotia

84. Bayonet sword of her grandfather, David Chapman, of Dorchester, New Brunswick.

Gifts of Miss Florence Etter, Aulac, New Brunswick

85. Memoir of Colonel John Allan by George H. Allan, 1867.
86. The "Instructor" for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Edited by Alexander Munro, Bay Verte, New Brunswick, 1860.
87. Anniversary Number "Chignecto Post and Borderer". Sackville, New Brunswick, 1895.

Gift of the Farish family, Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, per Dr. J. F. Farish

88. Facsimile of an old Indian Treaty relating to Nova Scotia, 1725.

Gift of Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M.P., Dorchester, New Brunswick

89. Portrait of his father, Hon. Henry Robert Emmerson, who was born at Maugerville, New Brunswick, 1853. Educated at Mount Allison, St. Joseph's and Acadia Universities. Barrister. Member of Legislature of New Brunswick, 1888. Appointed to Council, 1891. In 1892, elected to Assembly and made Minister of Public Works. Premier of New Brunswick, 1897. Elected to House of Commons, 1900. Minister of Railways, 1904-7. Died, 1914.

Gift of Mr. Albert Fawcett, Upper Sackville, New Brunswick

90. Two Indian stone hammers from Western Canada.

Gift of Mr. M. G. Flett, Amherst, Nova Scotia

91. Photograph of Powder Magazine, Fort Cumberland, 1907.

Gift of Mr. Paul Fougère, Shediac, New Brunswick

92. Early coins of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Gift of Dr. W. F. Ganong, Northampton, Mass., U.S.A.

93. Map of the Seigniory of Chignecto (Beaubassin) granted to M. Le Neuf de la Vallière in 1676. He established himself on the elevated tract in the marsh between the ridges of Beaubassin and Beauséjour, long known as l'Ile de la Vallière. There he administered the affairs of Acadia as Commandant and Acting Governor under Count Frontenac, 1678-84.

Gifts of Mrs. Stewart L. Gibson, Halifax, Nova Scotia

94. Portrait of William Black, Founder of Methodism in the Maritime Provinces. Born in England. Came with his father William from Yorkshire in 1775, settling in Chignecto. In 1781, he became a lay missionary, and in the following years was successful in establishing Methodist churches throughout the Maritimes. He was known as "Bishop" Black. He died in 1834.
95. Portrait of Mrs. Black (Mary Gay, first wife).

Loan by Mr. Roby Norman Goodwin, Port Elgin, New Brunswick

96. Drum used at Fort Cumberland, and, afterwards, in the 2nd Battalion of the Westmorland Militia. His ancestor was drummer boy at the Fort.

Gift of Mr. Donald Harper, Middle Sackville, New Brunswick

97. Grant of land to his ancestor, Christopher Harper. Dated 1809. It has attached the Great Seal of New Brunswick (cracked) with large coloured plan of the area.

From the Collection made by the late Major Herbert Harrison, Maccan, Nova Scotia

Before his death Major Harrison expressed the wish that his collection should be offered to Fort Beauséjour Museum, if ever it should be erected. Those in charge of his property have respected his wishes and have placed the following exhibits in the Museum:—

MILITARY

98. Horse pistol case.
99 Bullet moulds.
100. Collection of Military badges.

101. Time fuse.
102. Bag of bullets.
103. Two Militia swords, 19th century.
104. Two Cumberland Militia red coats.
105. Brass powder horn.
106. Brass-top shot-bag.
107. Five old powder horns.
108. Flint, striker and punk for gun.
109. Cap of 93rd Cumberland Infantry.
110. White Militia belt, mid-19th century.
111. Cavalry carbine case.
112. Sword bayonet found at Fort Cumberland.
113. Belt of Nova Scotia Militia, "Mayflower Rifles".
114. Trench spades used in Great War.
115. German gas-mask complete.
116. German soldier's match box, with iron cross.

NON-MILITARY

117. Indian birch-bark mixing bowl.
118. Birch-bark basket.
119. Indian drinking ladle.
120. Indian flint arrow-heads.
121. Three flint knives.
122. Drinking horn used by early settlers.
123. Boot-jack used continuously for more than 100 years.
124. Two pairs of 18th century spectacles.
125. Silver flower-holder for lady's dress.
126. Candle snuffers.
127. Old wall candle-stic[illegible].
128. Tuning fork.
129. Weaving tool.
130. Nutmeg grater.
131. Pestle and mortar.
132. Spice grinder.
133. Two riding whips.
134. Humming bird's nest.
135. Tool for marking ton (square) lumber.

136. Rougher for hackling rough flax.
137. Beaver cuttings.
138. Box of paper money of defunct banks.
139. Cast iron coat-of-arms.
140. Geological specimens from Cumberland.
141. Plate, with Martello Tower, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
142. Sections of trans-Atlantic cable, from Canso.
143. Quarterly ticket of Wesleyan Methodist Society, 1867.
144. Schloss's Bijou English Almanac, 1830, with case. This is the smallest known English book, $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Gift of Mrs. E. A. Harrison

145. Random Poems by Hibbard Crane Black of Pugwash.

Gifts of Prof. D. C. Harvey, Archivist of Nova Scotia

146. Nova Scotia Archives, Vols. II and III, edited by A. W. MacMechan, 1900, 1908.
147. Nova Scotia Official Correspondence and Legislative Papers, 1802-15. Published 1936.

Gifts of Mr. H. L. Hewson, Los Angeles, Cal., U.S.A.

148. Two Indian stone axes and a stone hammer, found at Mount Pleasant, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

Loan by Mr. Ralph W. Hewson, Moncton, New Brunswick

149. Letter written by Sir Charles Tupper to Hon. E. B. Chandler, Governor of New Brunswick, thanking him for his letter of congratulation on being made K.C.M.G. Dated June 9, 1879.

Gift of Mr. Frederick Hire, Amherst, Nova Scotia

151. Old letters from the Knapp house, situated near Fort Cumberland (first half of 19th century).

Gift of Mrs. Dora Hopper, Lewisville, New Brunswick

151. Old-fashioned Candle Lantern, with perforated sides.

Gifts of Mrs. J. S. Horton, Amherst, Nova Scotia

152. Wreath of human hair. Made at Mount Allison by Mary Elizabeth Purdy (mother of Mrs. Horton), who married George Lawrence, of Westcock.
153. Collection of fruits in wax, made by Mary Elizabeth Purdy, Mrs. Horton's mother.

Gifts of Mr. J. S. Horton, Amherst, Nova Scotia

154. Flintlock musket used by Americans fighting against Canada in the War of 1812-14.
155. Four-barrel revolving pistol (pepper-box), early 19th century.
156. Six-barrel revolving pistol (pepper-box), early 19th century.
157. Rusted bayonet found near Fort Cumberland.
158. Two bayonets, of late 18th century.
159. Small brass powder and shot container, for pistols.
160. Cannon ball found at Fort Cumberland.
161. Short bayonet sword, of late 18th century.
162. Blade of a French officer's sword from a sunken French vessel in Louisbourg harbour.
163. Two flintlock muskets used in Cumberland Militia, late 18th century.
164. Long-barrel shotgun, early percussion type, brought by a British officer to Halifax.
165. Powder horn, used in Cumberland, in 18th century.
166. Leather cartouche for bullets.
167. Sword—early Victorian.
168. Flintlock duelling pistol (French), 18th century.
169. Pistol for discharging cannon—obsolete.
170. Indian arrow-heads, Micmac, Cumberland County.
171. Wooden dividers, made by a Micmac Indian in the mid-eighteenth century, and in constant use ever since.
172. Indian iron battle-axe, of French origin, found on the Pugwash river.
173. Indian drinking horn, Micmac.
174. Sioux Indian stone war-club.
175. Indian stone mortar for grinding corn. Used in Alaska.
176. Indian tomahawk, of French origin, of 18th century. Used in Nova Scotia.
177. Early miner's lamp, in use in Cumberland before the introduction of the safety-lamp.
178. Pulley from window of Longfellow's home in Cambridge, Mass.
179. Horse-hair rope made and used on a Cumberland farm.
180. Colonel Steele's water-bottle, with two marks made by bullets. Used in Boer War.
181. Tool for marking ton (square) lumber.
182. Part of latch of door of casemate in Fort Beauséjour.
183. Belt of German prisoner, killed at Experimental Farm trying to escape during the Great War.

184. Shoe worn by a Clydesdale horse which weighed over a ton, belonging to Richard Starr, Starr's Point, Nova Scotia.

185. Section of lifebelt and glove worn by John Jacob Astor, who was drowned in "Titanic" wreck.

186. Glove worn by Chas. M. Hayes, President of Grand Trunk Ry. Company, drowned in "Titanic" wreck.

187. Photograph of Mr. J. S. Horton.

188. A series of ten articles illustrating crime procedures in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia.

189. Two petrified mussels.

Gift of Department of Justice

190. Large mounted cannon, of George III period, which has been at the Dorchester Penitentiary for many years. It had previously been at Fort Cumberland in the latter part of the 18th century.

Gift of Dr. A. R. Landry, Moncton, New Brunswick

191. Portrait of his father, Hon. Sir Pierre Armand Landry, of Dorchester, New Brunswick. Pierre A. Landry was born at Dorchester, New Brunswick, in 1848. Descended from the La Tour family, one of the earliest in Acadia. Educated at St. Joseph's College. Became barrister, 1870; in same year, elected to represent Westmorland in the House of Assembly, following his father, who had been a member for 18 years. In 1878, he entered the Government, being the first Acadian to hold a provincial portfolio. Made a County Court Judge in 1890, a puisne judge of Supreme Court in 1893, and Chief Justice of King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court, afterwards. He was the first Acadian to hold a judicial position. In June, 1916, he was made a Knight Bachelor by the Crown, but did not live long to enjoy the honour, for he died in July of the same year. He stood high in the estimation of all who knew him, because of his high character and uprightness.

Gift of Major Pierre A. Landry, O.B.E., Grand Digue, New Brunswick

192. Portrait of his grandfather, Armand Landry. Armand Landry was born at Memramcook in 1805. He was a descendant of the famous La Tour family, which came to Acadia early in the 17th century. For a time he taught school and then became a farmer. In 1846, he was elected as a representative of Westmorland in the House of Assembly, being the first Acadian to have attained this position. During eighteen of the following twenty years he continued as a representative. Then, in 1870, he retired to make way for his distinguished son, who was at once chosen as a Member of the House. Mr. Landry was noted for his fine sense of honour in public life.

Loan of Major Pierre A. Landry, O.B.E., Grand Digue, New Brunswick

193. Royal Warrant conferring on his father, Pierre Armand Landry, the distinction of Knight Bachelor, June 3, 1916.

194. University diplomas and Commissions to Judgeships granted to his father, Sir Pierre A. Landry.

195. Engravings of Dorchester, Memramcook and St. Joseph's University, New Brunswick, 1888.

Gift of M. Marc Leblanc, Upper Aboushagan, New Brunswick

196. Old-fashioned weighing scales.

Gifts of M. Clement M. Leger, Memramcook, New Brunswick

197. Two 18th century hand-made chairs, which have been in continuous use in his family.

198. Deed from the Des Barres property at Memramcook, granted by Augustus Wallet Des Barres, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Executor in Trust of Joseph F. W. Des Barres, to Pascal Leger.

199. Wooden panel, with carved decorative design, from the pulpit of the first church built in 1782 by Abbé Joseph-Thomas-Francois Le Roux, and destroyed by fire in 1795. This is one of very few remaining examples of interior church decoration of the early Acadian period. This church was built by Acadians who had returned after the expulsion; it had a thatched roof. It was erected on the west side of the Memramcook river. The first settlement, with its small church, had been built on the opposite side, but was destroyed in 1755.

200. Several old family letters, 19th century.

201. Works of a clock with wooden wheels. American. Beginning of 19th century. Long used in Memramcook.

202. Silver-plated skewer. English. Common in England in the 18th century. Later, used as paper-cutter.

Gift of Mrs. E. S. Livingstone, Amherst, Nova Scotia

203. Officer's sash, used by Lieut.-Col. Purdy, magistrate of Fort Lawrence, and Member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia. He was a Loyalist from New York State.

Gifts of Mrs. Claire Harris MacIntosh, Halifax, Nova Scotia

204. Poems written by herself, viz.: "Attune with Spring in Acadie"; "A Song of Nova Scotia".

Gifts of Dr. W. T. M. MacKinnon, Ottawa, Ontario

205. Piece of plaster from old building in Fort Cumberland, now demolished.

Heavy iron bolt or pin which held the roof timbers together.

Loan by Mr. Albert P. Melanson, Upper Aboushagan, Westmorland County, New Brunswick

206. Deed of land to his ancestor, Raphael Melanson and others, April 1, 1818, with the Great Seal of the Province attached. On it are signatures of the Lieut.-Governor, Provincial Secretary, Deputy Receiver-General and Surveyor-General.

Loan by Mr. Roy Melanson, Shediac, New Brunswick

207. Blunderbuss with bell-muzzle. The barrel and stock are inlaid with designs in silver, and the stock carved in relief. Oriental design, probably East Indian. This beautiful weapon has been in the Melanson family for generations.

Gift of Miss Elsie G. MacSwain, Amherst, Nova Scotia

208. Sword with ornamented hilt bearing arms (sword and key crossed against a column). On the blade is an inscription, partly effaced, ON CEN LEVE LAUDET FLORERE BYEN BRAVERE. The country of origin is uncertain.

Gifts of Miss E. A. McLeod, Aulac, New Brunswick

209. Bible (1804) which belonged to Thomas Roach, Commissary at Fort Cumberland, with signature of his daughter Ruth, believed to have been the first child born at Fort Cumberland.

210. Anglican Prayer Book (1739) which belonged to William Trueman, who came from Yorkshire in 1774.

Gift of Mr. M. W. Mills, Amherst, Nova Scotia

211. Rare form of Flare-gun, used on ships, and during Great War, on battlefields.

Gift of Dr. W. C. Milner

212. History of Sackville, by Dr. W. C. Milner, Victoria, British Columbia.

Gift of Mr. Courtney L. Miner, Aulac, New Brunswick

213. Early French Token found near Holy Well.

Gifts of Mr. C. W. Moore, Toronto, Ontario

214. Old letters and accounts mostly relating to Fort Cumberland, 1814-18.

215. History of Canada, England and United States. By Charles R. Tuttle, native of Wallace, Nova Scotia. Boston, 1878.

216. History of British North America. By Alex. Monro, native of Baie Verte, New Brunswick. Montreal, 1864.

217. Canadian Club addresses. Toronto, 1911-12.

218. The Monthly Review, Vol. V. London, 1791.

Gifts of Mrs. Gertrude Hewson Moore, Amherst, Nova Scotia

219. Deed of land near Fort Cumberland to Ralph Siddal, Titus Knapp, Thomas King and Gideon W. Palmer. Date missing. With signature of Governor Thomas Carleton. A plan of the lots with a ground plan of Fort Cumberland is given, with the Great Seal of New Brunswick.

220. Grant of land near Fort Cumberland to John Huston by Nova Scotia. Dated Halifax, July 13, 1774. With signatures of Governor Francis Legge, Richard Bulkeley, Provincial Secretary. With Registration in Fredericton in 1787, signed by Jonathan Odell, Registrar.

221. Copy of grant from Governor Charles Lawrence to Winckworth Tonge, Joshua Winslow, John Huston, Brook Watson, Benoni Danks and others, the lands being near Fort Cumberland, in 1760. Also, copy of the plan of the lots.

222. Deed of Christopher Harper to Thomas King.

223. Other documents and letters.

224. Morse's Geography, 1857, used by James C. King, teacher.

225. Old telescope.

226. Two powder and shot cans, with measuring devices.

Gift of Dr. William Inglis Morse, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

227. Acadiensia Nova (1598-1779). Important documents relating to Acadia.

Gift of St. Mark's Anglican Church, Mount Whatley, New Brunswick

228. On a high stand in the centre of the main Museum room hangs a beautiful bronze bell. It once hung in the steeple of the Church of Beauséjour, built by the Abbé Le Loutre, after the fort was commenced. At the beginning of the siege, in 1755, the church and other outlying buildings were burned by order of the Com-

mandant. The church bell was saved and preserved. It remained in the district undamaged for many years, and, finally, when Mount Whatley Church was built, the old bell was acquired for use in it. When the Museum was built at Fort Beauséjour the Church of St. Mark's was requested to donate the bell to the Museum, a new bell being offered in its place. The congregation generously responded, and, now, their gift is one of the outstanding features among the exhibits in the Museum. The bell measures about 20 inches in extreme height, and 22 in diameter at the bottom. It is beautifully modelled, and ornamented with lines and ridges, and on one side are three fleur-de-lys in relief, arranged in a triangle. Near the top a raised band of scrollwork extends around, and below this an inscription of raised letters in a single line around the bell: AD HONOREM DEI FECIT F M GROSS A ROCHEFORT 1734.

Gifts of National Parks Bureau of Canada

229. Heavy iron cylinder from hull of French vessel sunk in the Restigouche in a fight between British and French naval forces in 1760. It was probably used as a fuse bomb.

230. Photographs taken at the official opening of the Museum on August 1, 1936.

Loaned by New Brunswick Government

231. Oath of Allegiance taken by Justices of the Peace and other Officials on the Accession of a Sovereign. This document relates to the County of Westmorland and dates from the Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.

232. First Register of Marriages in Westmorland County.

Gifts of New Brunswick Museum

233. History of New Brunswick by Peter Fisher. Reprint, 1921.

234. History of New Brunswick. Two volumes. By James Hannay, 1909.

Gifts of Mr. W. L. Ormond, Amherst, Nova Scotia

235. Two cannon balls found near the Fort.

236. Short rifle, earliest breech-loading type.

237. Flint-lock musket, 24th Battalion, Colchester Militia.

238. Old flint-lock musket changed to percussion type.

239. Three folios containing typed copy of Orderly Book of Fort Cumberland, 1759-60; with letter written by Stephen K. Perry, in whose family the original is held. Mr. Perry gave the copy to Mr. Ormond.

Gift of Mr. C. Osman, Hillsborough, New Brunswick

240. Wooden sabot, worn by a woman. Found in the marsh near site of old Acadian village of Petitcodiac, now Hillsborough.

Gifts of Mr. B. E. Paterson, Halifax, Nova Scotia

241. Records of Chignecto, by W. C. Milner, 1910.

242. Richard John Uniacke, by L. C. Power, 1895.

243. Journal of John Winslow, 1881, 1885.

Gifts of Mr. F. H. Patterson, Truro, Nova Scotia

244. Old Cobequid and its destruction, 1932, through courtesy of Mrs. Thomas Morris.

245. A History of Tatamagouche, Nova Scotia, 1917.

Loan of Mr. J. W. Pipes, Amherst, Nova Scotia

246. A History of Nova Scotia. Three volumes. By Beamish Murdoch. 1867.

Gift of Miss Carrie Pipes, Amherst, Nova Scotia

247. Letter from Amos ("King") Seaman to his friend, Ralph Watson, of Amherst; dated Elysian Fields, St. George's day, 1862.

Gifts of Madame Pascal Poirier, Quebec

248. Diploma of Doct. Litt. given her husband, the late Senator Poirier, by St. Joseph's University in 1929.

249. Medal of Honour given him by the Alliance Francaise, for his literary work.

250. Medal of Honour given him by the French Academy for his studies of the French language.

Gifts of Mrs. W. P. Prescott, Baie Verte, New Brunswick

251. Indian axe found at encampment of Chief Agmore, Baie Verte (Web-wam-a-seek).

252. Indian shovel found at encampment of Chief Agmore, Baie Verte, New Brunswick.

253. Indian flint skinning knife, found at Baie Verte, New Brunswick.

Gift of The Pridham Studio, Amherst, Nova Scotia

254. A series of photographs taken at the Fort during the last 70 years.

Gifts of Public Archives of Canada

255. Calendar of official Nova Scotia documents, 1603-1801. By Dr. Douglas Brymner, Archivist; in Report on Canadian Archives for 1894.

256. Louis XV, King of France, 1710-1774. Colour print copy of portrait by J. B. Van Loo, in the Public Archives.

Gift of the Reid Photographic Studio, Moncton, New Brunswick

257. Photographs taken at the Opening of the Fort Beauséjour Museum, August 1, 1936.

Gift of Miss Alma Richards, Cocagne Bar, New Brunswick

258. Early Quebec and British coins.

Loaned by Mr. D. W. Robb, Amherst, Nova Scotia

259. Officer's sword used by Dr. Nathan Tupper, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

260. Portrait of Sir Charles Tupper, Bart.

Sir Charles Tupper. Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, 1821. M.D., Edinburgh, 1843. Practised medicine in Amherst. In 1855 elected to Nova Scotia Legislature for Cumberland. Premier of Nova Scotia, 1864-1867. Fought for Confederation. In 1867, Member of Parliament for Cumberland. Held various Dominion ministerial positions until 1884. High Commissioner in London, 1884-1887. Re-entered Parliament in Canada, as Finance Minister, 1887. Made baronet, 1888. Again, High Commissioner, 1888-1896. Re-entered Parliament as Minister, 1896, succeeded Bowell as Prime Minister, but was defeated, and retired from active political life. Died, 1915.

Gifts of Sir Charles Roberts, Toronto, Ontario

Sir Charles is the son of Canon Roberts who was Rector of the Church of St. Ann's, Westcock, 1860-1874. He has had a distinguished career as a writer of prose and poetry. Some of his most charming verses have been inspired by the Tantramar country, while he has written several historical novels in which Fort Beauséjour figures. The following selections of verse, in his own writing, have been donated to the Museum by special request:

261. Stanzas from "Ave! an Ode for the Shelley Centenary"; and from "Canadian Streams".

262. Westcock Hill. This poem is a beautiful tribute to his father, the much beloved Rector of Westcock.

263. The historical novel, "The Forge in the Forest", with the author's autograph.

264. "The Heart that Knows", with the author's inscription, "This story of the Tantramar Country and of the Rev. G. G. Roberts and his wife, presents a faithful picture of my father and mother".

265. Portrait of himself, with autograph.

266. View of Westcock Parsonage, occupied by Sir Charles' father, Rev. G. Goodridge Roberts.

Gift of Mr. Lloyd Roberts, Ottawa, Ontario

267. The Book of Roberts, written by himself, 1923. The author is the son of Sir Charles, and has depicted a series of early family reminiscences. One sketch, relating to his grandfather, once Rector of the Church of St. Ann's, Westcock, will have particular interest for Chignecto people.

Gifts of Mr. Ferdinand J. Robidoux, Shediac, New Brunswick

268. Le Grand Dérangement, by Placide Gaudet, 1922.

269. Le Moniteur Acadien, July 1, 1892.

270. Le Parler Franco-Acadien et ses Origines, by Pascal Poirier, 1928.

271. Le Père Lefebvre et L'Acadie, by Pascal Poirier, 1898.

272. Conventions Nationales des Acadiens.

273. Oil painting portrait of Placide Gaudet, archivist and Acadian historian.

Gifts of Hon. C. W. Robinson, Moncton, New Brunswick

274. Cocked hat, epaulettes and spurs, used by William Chapman, of Coverdale, New Brunswick, in the Militia service. He was a son of John Chapman and Sarah Black, and a grandson of the first William Chapman.

275. Parade sword of William Chapman.

276. Official notification to Hon. A. R. McClelan, Albert County, to attend the first session of the Senate of Canada. Dated November 2, 1867.

277. Letters Patent summoning Abner Reed McClelan to the first Senate of Canada. Dated October 28, 1867. With seal and signature of the Governor General, Viscount Monck.

278. Portrait of Hon. A. R. McClelan, one of the Fathers of Confederation.

Gifts of Mrs. Wyckoff Rogers, Amherst, Nova Scotia

Two volumes written by herself.

279. "Joan at Halfway", by Mrs. Rogers, 1929.

280. Stories of the Land of Evangeline, 1891.

Gifts of Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, Ottawa

281. Mackenzie King. A biographical sketch by Mr. Rogers.

282. Pamphlet on the Abbé Le Loutre, 1930.

Gift of Estate of Dr. J. W. Sangster, by courtesy of Mrs. Elsworth Fowler, Sackville, New Brunswick

283. Small naval cannon, with decorative cast-iron carriage, with raised letters on the latter LAXEVAGS VAERK BERGEN, indicating that the cannon was made in Norway.

Loan by Mr. J. J. Schurman, Bass River, Nova Scotia

284. Penny and half-penny tokens of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Gift of Mrs. Loretta Scott, Sackville, New Brunswick

285. Grant to Robert Scott of 2,000 acres in Sackville, in 1766. Attached is the Great Seal of Nova Scotia. It bears the signature of Benjamin Green, Commander-in-Chief. The document was, also, registered in New Brunswick in 1786. This was one of many grants given for military services.

Gifts of Estate of Miss Aleida E. Seaman, Minudie, Nova Scotia

286. Small framed photograph of her great-grandfather, Amos Seaman, of Minudie, Nova Scotia. This remarkable man was a prominent figure in the mid-eighteenth century. He was born at Lumley Hill Farm, Lower Maccan Road, across the river from Minudie, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, in 1787, and at the age of twelve was sent to Boston to commence a business career. In a very few years he owned a fleet of vessels trading in all parts of the world, built up a large business in Boston, and accumulated money very quickly. He bought the huge property which had been granted to J. F. W .Des Barres at Minudie, about 8,000 acres, and half of which were the Elysian Fields; and, at once, started agricultural developments on a large scale. He helped many struggling and distressed people and was beloved by all who had dealings with him. It is not surprising that he was everywhere known as "King" Seaman. He died in 1864.

287. Autographed letter of Amos Seaman, dated March 14, 1846.

Gifts and Loans of Mr. James H. Sherwood, Harvey, New Brunswick

288. Model of wood-boat, of first half of 19th century. This model succeeded the first type, which was in use in the latter part of the 18th century, and was built on Dutch lines, with a full bow, and only a foresail and mainsail. The second type, of which

this is an example, had the foremast moved further back in order to make room for a jib. There was a third development in which a topmast was added, with a corresponding sail. The wood-boat was an important factor in the river and coastal carrying trade of the Maritime Provinces. (Gift.)

289. Set of taps and dies, found on the site of an old French mill in Shepody, New Brunswick. (Gift.)

290. Flint-lock horse-pistol, of the Fort Cumberland period. (Loan.)

291. One of the earliest types of revolving percussion pistol, with five barrels. So-called "pepper-box". (Loan.)

292. Ten old hand-made iron nails from the cellar of a French building of the early 18th century, in the Shepody region. (Gift.)

Gift of Mr. George O. Siddall, Amherst, Nova Scotia

293. Old sword, believed to have been used by Sergeant Smith, who was at the Fort during the Eddy Rebellion, 1776.

Loan by Mr. T. A. Siddall, Sackville, New Brunswick

294. The Wesley chair. Brought to Point de Bute by William Wells and his wife Margaret Dobson, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1772. John Wesley was a frequent visitor at the Dobson home, and he always occupied this chair. Consequently, it has always been designated by his name. It is a Chippendale design.

Loans by Mr. A. V. Smith, Montreal, Quebec

295. Printed Rules and Regulations for Tavern-keepers in the County of Westmorland. Issued by Edward B. Chandler, Clerk of the Peace. Edward Chandler held this office 1823-1862.

296. Summons for a Court-Martial, November 13, 1834. Issued by Lieut.-Col. E. Botsford, 2nd Batt. Westmorland Militia.

297. Report on State of a Detachment of 2nd Batt. of Westmorland Militia, March 2, 1813.

Gift of Mr. Cyrus C. Smith, Maccan, Nova Scotia

298. Set of four photographs, showing the wreck of two freight trains on the C.N.R. track, in Siddall's Cut, opposite the old Fort cemetery, September 23, 1913. There was a head-on collision. The engineer of the train from Amherst had forgotten to get his orders. Five of the six men in the engines were killed.

Gift of Dr. E. A. Smith, Shediac, New Brunswick

299. Tool for marking ton (square) lumber before export to Great Britain. Used by Thomas E. Smith, Shediac, in the early 19th century.

Gifts of Mrs. Helen Harper Steeves, Shediac, New Brunswick

300. Story of Moncton's First Storekeeper, by Mrs. Steeves, 1924.
301. A Chapter in Mexican History, by Mrs. Steeves, 1936.

Gift of Mrs. John Stephens, Fredericton, New Brunswick

302. Framed picture of Sketch Plan of Chignecto Ship Railway. Original drawings of the engineer, H. G. C. Ketchum, and exhibited by him to the Canadian Government and Parliamentary Committees in Ottawa in 1882; with Mr. Ketchum's signature.

Gifts of Mrs. Alexander Tait, Shediac, New Brunswick

303. Small flint-lock pistol, with decorated sides, marked Evans-London.
304. Large Colt revolver, 1850.

Gifts of Mr. Allan Tait, Shediac, New Brunswick

305. Large flint-lock horse-pistol. Fort Cumberland, 18th century.
306. Double-barrelled pistol, 19th century.
307. Large revolver in case, with complete outfit, used in Crimean War.
308. Officer's sword, early Victorian.

Gift of Mrs. Annie E. Tait, Rumford, Maine, U.S.A.

309. Letters from an ancestor in Chignecto, James Metcalf to Anne Gill, of Yorkshire, dated August, 1772.

Gifts of Mr. William Tait, Dorchester, New Brunswick

310. Flint-lock musket of Westmorland Militia, used at Fort Cumberland.
311. Cavalry sword, early Victorian.

Gifts of Dr. R. C. Tait, Shediac, New Brunswick

312. First Time Table of European & North American Railway, opened between Saint John and Shediac, in 1860.
313. Data relating to the E. & N. A. Railway in 1860, including the first employees, their salaries and wages.

Gift of Mr. Henry Thurber, Saint John, New Brunswick

314. Metal powder-flask, of early 19th century.

Gift of Mr. Robert Tingley, Jolicure, New Brunswick

315. Spanish coin, 1808, found at Jolicure.

Gift of Department of Transport, Ottawa

316. Documents and plans for various proposed Chignecto Canals, and for the Ship Railway designed and promoted by H. G. C. Ketchum.

Loans by Dr. George J. Trueman, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick

317. A letter from Smilsworth, Yorkshire, written in 1776, and addressed to "William Trueman, nigh Fort Cumberland, Nova Scotia". Andrew and May Flintoff, the writers, sent messages to William Chapman, and a general report of family matters to those who had left Yorkshire a year or two before to carve out new homes in Cumberland.

318. A letter written in 1783 from Harmon Trueman in Kirbymalzard, nigh Rippon, Yorkshire, and addressed to "Mr. William Trueman at Prospect near Cumberland, Nova Scotia, West Indies".

319. A letter from London, written by the Rev. John Wesley on October 15, 1784, and addressed to William Black, Jr., at Cumberland, Nova Scotia.

320. The deed of the site of the Point de Bute Methodist Church, acknowledged on the twentieth day of December, 1788, signed by William and Jane Chapman, and witnessed by James and Sally Law, and the Minister, James Wray. The land is deeded to the Rev. John Wesley of London. This was the first Methodist Church in the Country now called Canada.

321. A petition from freeholders of the Parish of Westmorland, New Brunswick, dated 1810, asking for an alteration in the road between the home of William Wells, Jr., and the Halfway House on the Baie Verte Road. The petition is addressed to Messrs. William Trueman, Samuel McCardy and William Copp, Commissioners of Highways, and is signed by nineteen freeholders. All of these names but one or two are still common in this district.

322. The report of the Jury appointed to decide on the best location for the highway between the home of William Wells, Jr., of Pointe de Bute, and the Halfway House on the Baie Verte Road. This is signed by thirteen of the landowners of the Parish of Sackville. All of the names are still common in Sackville.

323. A draft of the Hon. Beverly Robinson, Provincial Treasurer of New Brunswick, drawn in 1836, and requesting him to pay twenty pounds currency to the order of Robert King for teaching a parish school in district number five for the term of one year. Signed by Thomas Townsend. Thompson Trueman and William Silliker, Trustees of Schools.

Loan by Mr. William Trueman, Pointe de Bute, New Brunswick

324. Grandfather's clock, with only one hand. Brought from England by William Trueman, the first of the family to settle in Chignecto.

Gift of Trustees of First Presbyterian Church in Chignecto at Jolicure, New Brunswick

325. Section of panelling from back of pulpit of this church, built in 1830.

Gifts of l'Université Saint-Joseph, Saint-Joseph, New Brunswick

326. L'Album Souvenir des Noces d'Argent de la Société Saint-Jean-Baptiste.

327. Vie de L'Abbé François-Xavier la France, by Ph. F. Bourgeois.

Loan by l'Université Saint-Joseph, Saint-Joseph, New Brunswick

328. Corner stone of early church of Beaubassin, first French settlement in Chignecto. The Church of Ste. Anne was built in 1723, and destroyed by fire in 1750. It was the second church in the settlement, the first having been the chapel of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, erected on Ile de la Vallière by the Seigneur La Vallière, who was Commandant in Acadia from 1678 to 1684.

Gift of Mr. Harry Webster, Amherst, Nova Scotia

329. Magnifying glass.

Gift of Mr. Albert Wells, Pointe de Bute, New Brunswick

330. Sword used by his ancestor, Capt. Benjamin Wells, in the first half of the 19th century.

Loan by Mrs. Albert Wells, Pointe de Bute, Nova Scotia

331. Book entitled "The Chignecto Isthmus and its First Settlers", by Howard Trueman, 1902.

Gift of Westmorland County

332. Sessions whip. So-called because the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, prior to Confederation, sat at Dorchester at regular intervals, their terms being called Sessions. The whip was used to administer punishment for certain crimes and misdemeanours. There was a whipping-post outside the Court Houses.

Gift of Mr. Robert White, Toronto, Ontario

333. Brick from an old mill at Binbrook, Ontario, mentioned in the song written by George Johnston, "When You and I were Young, Maggie"; the latter was Maggie Clark, whom Johnston married; she died a year afterwards.

Gifts of Mrs. Frank Wilson, Sackville, New Brunswick

334. Flint arrow-head, found at Port Elgin, New Brunswick.
335. Flint chisel or scraper found by A. T. Fawcett, when ploughing at Sackville, New Brunswick.

Gift of the Family of the late Mrs. Josiah Wood, Sackville, New Brunswick

336. Oil painting of a bastion of the Fort, painted by John W. Gray, Professor of Painting, Female Academy, Mount Allison, 1869-73. The picture shows the thick brick arch inside the Powder Magazine, said to have been struck by lightning.

Gifts of Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, New Brunswick

I. MAPS, PLANS AND SKETCHES

337. Earliest Map of Chignecto. De Meulles. 1686.
338. Historical Map of Chignecto. Ganong. 1930.
339. Map of surveyed parts of Nova Scotia, 1756; Insets of Fort Cumberland and Fort Gaspereau.
340. Map of Chignecto Basin. Insets of Fort Beauséjour and ground-plans of Forts Beauséjour and Lawrence.
341. Early French map of Acadia. Undated, but certainly made after Forts Beauséjour and Gaspereau were commenced (in 1751), the year after the building of Fort Lawrence. As the road between Beauséjour, Baie Verte and Gaspereau is marked, the map belongs to the period 1752-4. The original is in Paris; this one was copied from a replica of the latter in the Public Archives, Ottawa.
342. French map of Acadie—peninsular portion. Undated, but made between 1703-1749, i.e., after the Treaty of Utrecht and the founding of Halifax. Copied from the original in the British Museum.
343. Route between Forts Beauséjour and Gaspereau, 1751. Franquet.
344. Draught of the Isthmus of Chignecto, W. Tonge. Inset of Fort Beauséjour, 1755.
345. Plan of the Isthmus of Chignecto. De Courville. The first map with Butte à Mirande (now Mount Whatley) marked. From original in McCord Museum.
346. Earliest plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1751.
347. Franquet's plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1751.
348. Plan of Fort Beauséjour, 1752, showing profile sections through a bastion and curtain.
349. Barracks of Fort Beauséjour (Corps de Caserne), 1752.
350. External view of Fort Gaspereau, 1751, with ground-plan. Franquet.
351. Plan of Fort Gaspereau, 1751. Franquet.

352. Fort Beauséjour, 1755. View from Fort Lawrence. Tonge.

353. Fort Lawrence, 1755. Hamilton.

354. Ground Plan of Fort Lawrence, 1755, with section through curtain.

355. Pont à Buot; redoubt and environs; structure of wall; profile section of wall. Franquet, 1751.

356. View of the Point of Beauséjour and Butte à Roger, 1755. Hamilton.

357. Fort Cumberland, first projected changes in autumn of 1755. Brewse.

358. Plan of Fort Cumberland, showing changes made in the French Fort and the additions proposed. This plan was executed, probably in 1757. Though it is unsigned, Brewse was, with little doubt, the engineer. It is interesting to compare this plan with that of Morse, made in 1784. With few changes the early plan was adopted. The original is in the Loudon Collection in the Henry E. Huntingdon Library and Art Gallery, California, to whose courtesy Dr. Webster was indebted for the copy.

359. Fort Cumberland. Completed form; plan of Colonel Robert Morse, R.E., 1784.

360. Fort Beauséjour National Park, Parks Commission of Canada, 1936.

361. Fort Cumberland, 1870. Powder magazine, much destroyed, still standing, with roof. Inside fort is old house built in 19th century and used as a brewery at one time.

362. Fort Cumberland. Powder magazine at close range, 1907. Photo-drawing.

363. Fort Cumberland. Powder magazine at close range, 1914. Photo-drawing.

364. Fort Cumberland. Powder magazine, more distant view, 1914. Photo-drawing.

365. Fort Beauséjour National Park, showing line of former trenches since obliterated by cultivation. Royal Canadian Air Force. Aerial photograph, coloured, 1929.

366. Plan of Chignecto, Pont à Buot and British encampment before Fort Beauséjour, 1755. Engineer Brewse. Duke of Cumberland papers in Windsor Castle.

367. Plan of Fort Beauséjour and British trenches for attack. Engineer Brewse, 1755. Duke of Cumberland papers, Windsor Castle.

368. Environs of Fort Cumberland. Des Barres. 1781.

369. Forts Beauséjour and Lawrence, showing exploit of the boy, Brook Watson. Though having only one leg he swam the Missaguash river in April, 1755, amidst floating ice, and made the cattle, belonging to Fort Lawrence, which had crossed to the French side, return again to the British side by swimming the river. A French officer is seen on horseback, having ridden down from Fort Beauséjour. He was so impressed by the boy's bravery that he

did not interfere in any way, but allowed him to return to his own side. The original painting from which this sketch was made is in the Webster collection in the New Brunswick Museum. The picture was painted from a drawing made at the time, and from it the painting was afterwards made in London, when Brook Watson started his career there. It remained in his family until the last owner was killed in the Great War.

370. Fort Cumberland in 1803. Gray. Copy of original sketch in King's University Library, Halifax.

371. Aerial Mosaic Map of the Isthmus of Chignecto. Scale about 4 inches to 1 mile. The many photographs, from which this was made, were taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force at an elevation of 10,000 feet. Coloured by Dr. Webster.

372. Sketch of cornerstone of the French church of Beaubassin, built in 1723, burned in 1750. Photo-drawing of its crude inscription. This is one of the most important relics of Chignecto. It is owned by St. Joseph's University and has been loaned to the Museum.

373. Sketch of inscription on bell of the church built by the Abbé Le Loutre at Beauséjour, just before the capitulation in 1755. The church has disappeared, though its site is marked. Many years ago, the bell was acquired by Mount Whatley Anglican Church and placed in the belfry, having functioned ever since. The church authorities have generously given the old bell to the Museum. This sketch is a copy of the inscription and decoration on the bell, made years ago by Dr. W. F. Ganong.

374. Fort Edward, Piziquid (now Windsor), Nova Scotia. In March, 1750, a fort was built on an elevation at Piziquid, known now as Windsor, Nova Scotia. It was an important post held by the British and used by them to curb the French settlers who were numerous in that part of the country. Copy of original water-colour by Captain John Hamilton, 40th Regiment, made in 1755. The original is in the Public Archives. At the present day only a small blockhouse remains.

375. One of the earliest plans of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The original sketch was made in 1750, and was first published as an inset in a map, issued by T. Jefferys, 1752. This is copied from a map in the Public Archives.

376. Annapolis Royal, about 1750. One of several sketches made by Capt. John Hamilton, 40th Regt., while serving in Nova Scotia. Copy of the original in the Public Archives.

Chignecto Dry Dock

In the transactions of the Royal Society, 1933, is a paper by Dr. J. C. Webster, describing a remarkable artificial formation on the La Coupe river, a branch of the Aulac, which opens into Cumberland Basin near the mouth of the Tantramar. Just opposite the southern end of Jolicure ridge there is a curious

arrangement of massive walls of earth forming an irregular quadrilateral elevation straddling the La Coupe river. A thorough study of this formation makes clear that it was originally a dock with gates, meant for the repair, construction and storage of vessels and boats in the early French days. They could be floated up from the Bay of Fundy on a rising tide, which at the dock must have been at least 20 feet in height (38 to 45 at Cumberland Basin). The statements of the oldest inhabitants indicate that, up to the first part of the 19th century, massive timbers held up the high banks of earth at the site of the dock-gates. These have since rotted away and considerable earth has fallen down into the bed of the river, which is now merely a stream, owing to the reclamation of the marshes by aboiteaux in lower parts of the Aulac river. A survey has been made by competent engineers of the National Parks of Canada, and several aerial photographs have been taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force, the results of which are shown in the following photo-drawings:—

377. Schematic diagram by W. D. Cromarty, National Parks Bureau of Canada.

378. View of dry dock and environs from an elevation of 10,000 feet.

379. View of dock from an elevation of 300 feet, taken by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The details of the dock are well shown.

380. Contour plan with a scale, by S. O. Roberts, National Parks Bureau of Canada, 1931.

381. Machine digging of mussel and oyster mud, and shells in winter at Shediac, New Brunswick, 1870.

Reproduction of painting by W. G. R. Hind, in Ross Robertson Collection, Public Library, Toronto.

382. Oyster raking by hand in winter on Shediac Bay, 1870. From a painting by W. G. R. Hind, in Ross Robertson Collection, Public Library, Toronto.

383. Lumber Fleet in Shediac Harbour, 1870. From a painting by W. G. R. Hind in Ross Robertson Collection, Public Library, Toronto.

384. Crayon drawing of the Church of St. Ann's, Westcock, New Brunswick. Erected, 1817.

385. Crayon drawing of the Colonial house, built by Amos Botsford, first Speaker of New Brunswick House of Assembly, at Westcock, New Brunswick. Date, 1787-90.

386. Crayon drawing of Church of St. Martin's in the Woods, Shediac Cape, in its original form. Date, 1822-23.

387. Earliest detailed map of the Petitcodiac River, 1758, made by a member of Major George Scott's punitive expedition. The names of the French settlers are given.

388. Photo-drawing of Fort Gaspereau (Monckton), showing the soldiers' graveyard and the cairn erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.

389. Drawing of Point du Chene, 1890.

II. PORTRAITS

390. Hon. Robert Monckton, Mezzotint proof by Watson, after the painting by Benjamin West.

391. Hon. Robert Monckton. Painting. Copy of portrait by John Mare, American artist, painted in New York in 1761, when Monckton was Governor of that city.

392. Hon. Robert Monckton. Line engraving.

393. Marquis de la Jonquière, Governor of Canada, 1746-52. Pencil drawing.

394. Brook Watson. Painting. Copy of original portrait by Copley in the Webster Collection, New Brunswick Museum.

395. Brook Watson. Caricature by R. Dighton, 1803.

396. Brook Watson. Copy of a caricature etched by Bretherton in 1788. It represents Watson making a speech in Parliament, where he strongly supported William Pitt. Beneath is a facsimile of his signature.

397. William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts, 1741-1756. He was a determined advocate of attacking French Canada, throughout his entire administration. Served as one of the British Commissioners in Paris, 1750-3, appointed to settle the dispute with France regarding the boundaries of Acadia. In 1755, he was instrumental in raising a New England force, which, under Colonel Monckton, captured Fort Beauséjour. Painting. Copy of bust portrait by John Smibert, which was formerly in the Clarke Collection of early American portraits.

398. William Shirley. Photogravure reproduction of Pelham's mezzotint of John Smibert's half-length portrait. Part of the background shows Boston harbour with ships collected to form the expedition against Louisbourg in 1745. Hand-coloured.

399. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Governor of Nova Scotia, 1749-1752. Colour print. Reproduction of original portrait by Sir George Chalmers, painted in 1755.

400. John Winslow, Lieut.-Col., commanding Shirley's regiment under Colonel Monckton at the siege of Beauséjour. Painting. Copy of portrait in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.

Joshua Winslow, Chief Commissary officer, with rank of Captain, at Fort Lawrence, when Fort Beauséjour was attacked. 1755.

401. (a) Copy of portrait by Blackburn, American artist, 1756.

402. (b) Copy of portrait by Copley, American artist, 1755.

403. Charles DesChamps de Boishébert, a French-Canadian officer prominent in Acadia, 1749-1758. He defeated a British force sent from Fort Beauséjour (Cumberland) to the Petitcodiac in September, 1755. Until 1758, he protected refugee Acadians. In 1758, he tried to relieve Louisbourg but failed. Painting. Copy of portrait in the St. Ours family, Quebec.

404. Amos Botsford, 1744-1812, prominent U. E. Loyalist. In 1782, agent of British Government to settle Loyalists in Nova Scotia. Settled at Westcock, Westmorland County, New Brunswick, and represented the latter in the House of Assembly from 1785 until his death, being Speaker throughout this period.

405. Gaspard-Joseph Chaussegros de Léry. Engineer officer, sent to commence work on Fort Beauséjour and Gaspereau 1751. Painting. Copy of original belonging to the family in Quebec.

406. Jean-Daniel Dumas. French officer who came to Canada in 1750 as Captain in La Marine. He was first Commandant at Fort Gaspereau in Chignecto, 1751. Painting. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal.

407. Thomas Pichon. Born in 1700. Appointed to Commissary Department at Fort Beauséjour in 1753. Became a paid spy in the service of the British. In 1758 he went to England and lived under the name of Thomas S. Tyrell. At his death in 1781 his effects went to the library of Vire, Normandy, his birthplace. Crayon sketch. Copy of portrait by Concourt, in Vire.

408. Madame de Beaumont (Marie Le Prince). A charming and talented French woman, with literary tastes, who lived several years in England. In 1757, she met Thomas Pichon, living under the name of Tyrell. It has always been believed that they married, but this is now known not to have been the case. In 1760 they separated forever. She died in Savoy in 1780. Copy of portrait by Nattier, in the library at Vire, Normandy.

409. Michel Chartier de Lotbinière. Served in the army. Fought under De Ramezay, 1746-7, and marched with the force which went from Chignecto to Grand Pré, surprising and defeating Col. Noble. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay.

410. John Small, officer in the Black Watch. Fought at Bunker's Hill, and, afterwards was sent to Nova Scotia to raise the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Emigrant Regiment, being made Major-Commandant. A detachment of these troops served at Fort Cumberland, when it was attacked by rebel forces under Jonathan Eddy in 1776. Copy of portrait in the Chateau de Ramezay.

411. Hunt Walsh, British officer. Served as Lieut.-Col. of the 28th Regiment (Bragg's). In September, 1757, he was sent from Fort Cumberland to Baie Verte with a company of Rangers to destroy

roads, bridges, boats, etc.; later commanded Reserves at Fort Cumberland. Copy of portrait now owned by the family in Ireland.

412. Jedediah Preble. Lieut.-Col. under John Winslow in Shirley's Regiment at the siege of Fort Beauséjour, 1755. Sketch made from a photograph of an original drawing on a drum-head made by the artist, John Trumbull. The latter is in the Maine Historical Society.

Roland-Michel Barrin, comte de la Galissonnière, a distinguished officer. Sent to Canada in 1747 and served two years as Administrator for the Marquis de la Jonquière, who was a prisoner in England. He was very able and urged the importance of establishing French power in Acadia, and in the Mississippi Valley. In 1749, he sent troops to the harbour of Saint John and to the Chignecto region.

413. (a) Line engraving.

414. (b) Crayon drawing, from a coloured engraving.

415. Richard John Uniacke. Born in Ireland, 1753. Emigrated to West Indies, 1773; then went to Philadelphia. In 1774 settled near Fort Cumberland. In 1776 he joined the rebels under Jonathan Eddy in their attack on Fort Cumberland. He was arrested and taken prisoner to Halifax. Being set free he returned to Ireland to study law, afterwards returning to Halifax, where he had a distinguished career both in law and public affairs. He served as Speaker of the House of Assembly, Solicitor-general, Attorney-general, and Member of Council. He died at Mount Uniacke, 1830. Copy of portrait in Mount Uniacke.

416. William Black. Came to Chignecto from Yorkshire in the ship *Jenny* when 45 years old. Crayon drawing based on a sketch made in 1815.

417. H. G. C. Ketchum. Engineer and promoter of the Chignecto Ship Railway, which was nearly completed in 1890 when it was overtaken by disaster for lack of funds, and was never operated. Crayon drawing after a photograph owned by Mr. Ralph Hewson, Moncton, New Brunswick.

418. J. F. W. Des Barres (1721-1824). Born in Switzerland. Joined Royal American Regt. in America. Fought at Louisbourg and Quebec. Surveyed east coast of America for Admiralty and published "The Atlantic Neptune", the official collection of charts of the Atlantic coast of America. Later first Governor of Cape Breton; afterwards, of Prince Edward Island. Was given huge land grants in Nova Scotia. One of these was at Minudie, and included the Elysian Fields. He built a large house there, and, for many years the property was administered by his mistress, Polly Cannon. Later, Amos Seaman bought it from Des Barres' heirs.

417. (a) Colour-print, a reproduction of a pastel, owned by a descendant in England, representing him in middle life.

418. (b) Colour-print, reproduced from the original, owned by Prof. Des Barres, of Sackville, representing Des Barres in advanced years.

419. Amos Seaman, of Minudie, generally known as "King Seaman". Crayon drawing after an early photograph owned by his great grand-daughter, Mrs. May Morris, of Minudie, Nova Scotia.

420. Hon. Wm. Crane. Born at Grand Pré, 1784. Grandson of Silas Crane, who came from Connecticut. Began a mercantile career near Sackville about 1804; then at Crane's Corner. He had marked ability and developed wide business connections. He urged Samuel Cunard to establish ocean steamship connection between Liverpool and Halifax, offered financial assistance, and persuaded the Colonial Secretary to favour the proposal. His wealth increased rapidly and he became one of the most influential men in the Maritimes. He served in the Legislative Assembly and in the Council, being twice Speaker of the former. In 1836 he started to build the handsome red stone house in Sackville, which, in modern times was the residence of Hon. Josiah Wood.

421. Mrs. Wm. Crane, second wife of Wm. Crane; she was Eliza, daughter of Thomas Wood, Esq., of London.

422. Sir Albert J. Smith. Born in Shediac, 1824. Called to bar, 1847. Represented Westmorland in New Brunswick Assembly, 1851-1867. Minister, 1856. Premier, 1865. Strong opponent of Confederation. Elected to Dominion Parliament, 1867. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, 1873-1878. K.C.M.G., 1878. Died, 1883.

423. Hon. E. B. Chandler. Born at Amherst, Nova Scotia, 1800. Grandson of Joshua Chandler, of New Haven, Conn., a Loyalist. Called to bar of New Brunswick, 1823. Represented Westmorland in House of Assembly, 1827-1838. Member of Legislative Council, 1836-1878; on Executive Council, 1844-1858. Member of first administration of New Brunswick after Confederation, 1867-9. Prominent in negotiations leading to Confederation and building of Intercolonial Railway, and was a delegate at Conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London, 1864-6. In 1867, called to Canadian Senate, but declined. Commissioner for construction of Intercolonial Railway, 1868. Lieut.-Gov. of New Brunswick, 1878; died in 1880, before his term was completed. His New Brunswick home was at Dorchester. This drawing was made from an oil painting owned by Ralph W. Hewson, Esq., Moncton, New Brunswick.

424. Rev. Camille Lefebvre, C.S.C. Born at St. Philippe, P.Q., February 14, 1831. Ordained priest, 1855. At the request of Bishop Sweeney, of Saint John, he came to Memramcook in 1864 and founded St. Joseph's College, later University. He remained President of the University until his death on January 28, 1895.

Father Lefebvre was the pioneer in the field of higher education among the Acadian people. His great success, his earnestness, his high character, have won for him an enduring place among the people of the Maritime Provinces.

425. Charles Frederick Allison was born at Starr's Point, near Grand Pré, Nova Scotia, in 1795. He settled in Sackville, New Brunswick, in 1816, becoming a business partner of Wm. Crane, his cousin. In 1839, he announced his desire to establish an educational institution for boys in Sackville. Later, he founded one for girls. His intention was, also, to establish a College, but he died before his plan could be carried out. It was not until 1858 that the New Brunswick Legislature passed an Act, whereby this was accomplished. Mr. Allison was highly esteemed as a citizen. His wife was Milcah Trueman. He died in 1858. The portrait exhibited is a copy of the head from the full-length portrait at Mount Allison, painted by Gush.

426. Ferdinand Robidoux was born near St-Rèmi, near Montreal, in 1849. He settled at Shediac, New Brunswick, and became editor and publisher of "Le Moniteur Acadien" for fifty years (1868-1918); this was the first French paper printed in New Brunswick. He died in 1921.

427. Jonathan Odell. Loyalist, physician, clergyman. First Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, 1784-1812. Died, 1818. Miniature. Copy of original in New Brunswick Museum.

428. William Franklin Odell, son of Jonathan. Loyalist. Second Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, 1812-44. Died, 1844. Miniature. Copy of original in New Brunswick Museum.

429. Sir Charles Tupper. Statuette.

430. Hon. Pascal Poirier. Born at Shediac, New Brunswick, 1852. Educated at St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick. Barrister. Writer. Author of several important works. Called to Canadian Senate, 1885. Decorated by the French Government as Officier d'Academie and Knight of the Legion of Honour. He died, 1933.

431. George Scott. In 1750, Capt.-Lieut. in 40th Regiment, in Nova Scotia. In 1752, succeeded Hon. Robert Monckton as Commandant at Fort Lawrence. In 1755, third in command in Monckton's force, which captured Beauséjour. In 1758, fought at Louisbourg; then with Monckton in operations on St. John River; afterwards led force to ravage Petitcodiac River region. In 1759, commanded Rangers at Quebec.

432. Robert Rogers. New England frontiersman. In French and Indian Wars (1755-1763) commanded Rangers, famous for their exploits. In 1757, at Fort Cumberland. Major, 1758. Governor of Michillimackinac, 1766. In American Revolutionary War, organized "Queen's Rangers". Published journals.

III. MILITARY UNIFORMS

French

(Mid-Eighteenth Century)

433. Private, 1755. (From Archives of Massachusetts, Boston).

434. Private, 1755. (From Archives of Massachusetts, Boston).

435. Engineer officer, 1750. (From New York Public Library).

436. Artillery officer and private, 1755. (From New York Public Library).

437. Private of Militia, 1757. (From New York Public Library).

438. Officer of Free Company of La Marine, 1757. (From New York Public Library).

439. Private of Fusiliers of Saintonge Regiment, 1757. (From New York Public Library).

440. Artillery officer, 1757. (From New York Public Library).

British

The following uniforms are those of regiments which were at Fort Cumberland at various times from 1755 forwards. All except those relating to the 40th Regiment are copies of sketches in the Ross Robertson Collection, Public Library, Toronto, made through courtesy of Dr. George Locke, Librarian. The illustrations of the 40th are copies of Plates in Smythies' Historical Records of the 40th.

441. 28th Regiment of Foot (North Gloucestershire). It spent the winter of 1757-8 at Fort Cumberland, and afterwards fought at Louisbourg and Quebec, when it was termed Bragg's Regiment, from the name of its Colonel-in-chief.

442. Uniform of captain, 1757-60.

443. Uniform of private, 1757-60.

40th Regiment of Foot (later, 2nd Somersetshire; afterwards, 1st Batt. Prince of Wales Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment). A detachment accompanied Major Lawrence to Chignecto when he built Fort Lawrence. In 1755, when Monckton called at Annapolis Royal on his way from Boston with a force destined to attack Fort Beauséjour, he called at Annapolis and was joined by a detachment of the 40th. During the siege one of its officers, Ensign Hay, was killed in a casemate of the fort, in which he was a prisoner, his death being due to the blowing in of the roof by a British shell. Previous to 1750, the Colonel-in-chief was Richard Phillips who was succeeded by Hon. Edward Cornwallis.

444. Uniform of private, 1755.

445. Uniform of grenadier, 1755.

446. Uniform of captain, somewhat later in the century.

43rd Regiment of Foot (later, Monmouthshire). Arrived in Nova Scotia in 1757 and part of it garrisoned Fort Cumberland until the spring of 1759, when the regiment went to Quebec to take part in the siege. The winter of 1758-9 was a bitter one in Chignecto, and an interesting account of the experiences of the garrison are recorded by Captain Knox in his well-known Journal.

447. Uniform of captain, 1757-60.

448. Uniform of private, 1757-60.

45th Regiment of Foot (Sherwood Foresters or Notts and Derby). A detachment accompanied Major Lawrence on each of his two expeditions to Chignecto in 1750, remaining in garrison at Fort Lawrence during the winter. Known as Warburton's regiment at this time, from the name of the Colonel-in-chief.

449. Uniform of captain, 1750-60.

450. Uniform of private, 1750-60.

46th Regiment of Foot (later, South Devonshire). Knox Journal states that it was sent to Fort Cumberland in August, 1757; it could not have remained long, because the 28th was sent to garrison the fort.

451. Uniform of captain, 1757-60.

452. Uniform of private, 1757-60.

47th Regiment of Foot (later, North Lancashire). A detachment went to Chignecto with Major Lawrence in 1750, when he built Fort Lawrence; it remained there during the winter. Known as Lascelles' regiment at this time, from the name of the Colonel-in-chief.

453. Uniform of captain, 1757-60.

454. Uniform of private, 1757-60.

Royal Highland Emigrant Corps (later, 84th). Raised in 1775. The 2nd Batt., raised in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland by Major John Small of the Black Watch. In 1777, when Fort Cumberland was invested by Eddy's rebel force, the timely arrival of a detachment saved the capture of the Fort, and enabled Col. Joseph Goreham, the commander, to take the offensive and attack the rebels.

455. Uniform of captain, 1776.

456. Uniform of private, 1776.

IV. COATS-OF-ARMS

457. Canada—Adopted by Royal Proclamation in 1921. "The Arms or Ensigns Armorial of the Dominion of Canada shall be tierced in fesse the first and second divisions containing the quarterly

coat following, namely, 1st Gules three lions passant guardant in pale or, 2nd, Or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory-counter-flory gules, 3rd, Azure a hard or stringed argent, 4th, Azure three fleurs-de-lis or, and the third division argent three maple leaves conjoined on one stem proper. And upon a Royal helmet mantled argent doubled gules the Crest, that is to say, On a wreath of the colours argent and gules a lion passant guardant or imperially crowned proper and holding in the dexter paw a maple leaf gules. And for Supporters On the dexter a lion rampant or holding a lance argent, point or, flying therefrom to the dexter and Union Flag, and on the sinister a unicorn argent armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses-patée and fleur-de-lis a chain affixed thereto reflexed of the last, and holding a like lance flying therefrom to the sinister a banner azure charged with three fleurs-de-lis or; the whole ensigned with the Imperial Crown proper and below the shield upon a wreath composed of roses, thistles, shamrocks and lilies a scroll azure inscribed with the motto—A mari usque ad mare.

458. Le Chevalier de Billy. Member of an old family, who had entered military service as a young officer. However, in 1754 he made a foolish marriage, and had to resign from the army. He was in the garrison of Fort Beauséjour during the siege of 1755, acting as a clerk, and was killed by the explosion of a shell in a casemate, while having breakfast with the English officer Hay, who was a prisoner.
Shield—Vaire d'or et d'azur à deux fasces de gueules.

459. Charles Des Champs de Boishébert et Raffetot.
Shield—D'argent, à trois perroquets de sinople passant, onglés et becqués de gueules.

460. M. Boucher de Boucherville, cadet, acting as an officer in the garrison of Fort Beauséjour, during the siege of 1755.
Shield—D'azur, au chevron d'argent accompagné en chef d'un lis de jardin accosté de deux glands d'or et en pointe, d'un rocher, surmonté d'une croix latine, le tout d'argent.

461. Louis Thomas Jacau de Fiedmont, Artillery officer at Fort Beauséjour, appointed Acting Engineer by De Verger at the time of the siege in 1755.
Shield—Coupé d'argent et de sinople, au serpent lové de l'un en l'autre, accompagné d'une étoile d'azure naissante du chef.

462. Comte de la Galissonnière.
Shield—D'azur, à trois papillons d'or.

463. Chaussegros de Léry.
Shield—D'azur à une botte d'argent, au chef chargé de trois étoiles d'azur et à la campagne aussi d'argent crénélée de cinq pièces.

464. Jacques de Meulles, Intendant du Canada, 1682-1686. He made an official visit to Acadia in 1685-6, and his reports and maps are

available to-day. In the collection is a copy of his fine map of Chignecto.

Shield—D'argent, à trois tourteaux de sable, accompagnés de sept croix ancrées de gueules, trois en chef, une, deux et une.

465. Louis Du Pont du Chambon, Sieur de Vergor. Served in the army. In 1754 he was made Commandant of Fort Beauséjour, appointed through the influence of Bigot, the notorious Intendant of Canada. His inefficiency, corrupt practices and poor fighting ability at Beauséjour gained for him well-merited contempt.

Shield—D'Argent, à quarte chevrons de gueules.

466. William Shirley.
Shield—Paly of six gold and azure; a canton ermine.

467. Hon. Edward Cornwallis, Founder of Halifax, and Governor of Nova Scotia, 1749-52.

Shield—Sable, guttée d'eau, on a fess argent three martlets of the field.

468. Thomas Carleton, first Governor of New Brunswick.
Shield—Ermine on a bend sable, three pheons argent.

469. Charles Lawrence. British officer. Served at Louisbourg, 1747. Afterwards stationed in Halifax, and made member of Council, April, 1750. He was sent to Chignecto in April, 1750, but as the French burned Beaubassin on his arrival he retired, returning in the autumn with a strong force and built Fort Lawrence. He then became Lieutenant-Colonel; Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, 1754; Governor, 1756. Copy of his hatchment (Arms) in St. Paul's Church, Halifax, in which Lawrence was buried after his death in 1760.

470. Hon. Robert Monckton.
Shield—Sable on a chevron, between three martlets or, as many mullets of the field.

471. Sir Brook Watson.
Shield—Argent, on a bend engrailed azure, between two griffins' heads erased, gules, an amulet between two crescents, or.

Crest—A griffin's head, erased, erminois, collared azure, charged with three crescents, and holding in the beak a key, or.

472. Richard John Uniacke.
Shield—Argent, a wolf passant proper, a chief gules.

473. John and Joshua Winslow.
Shield—Argent, a bend, lozengée, argent and gules.

474. Gorham family, as now used in England.
Shield—Gules, three shackle-bolts conjoined or.

475. Nova Scotia. The arms of this province were granted by King Charles I in 1625. After Confederation, another Coat-of-Arms was adopted, but this has been discarded, and the ancient insignia restored.

Shield—Argent, a cross of St. Andrews Azure, charged with an inescutcheon of the Royal Arms of Scotland. Supported on the dexter by the Royal Unicorn and on the sinister by a Savage or Wild Man proper.

Crest—A branch of laurel and a thistle issuing from two hands conjoined, the one armed and the other naked.

Motto—Munit haec et altera vincit (With this the naked hand) he labours, and with the other (the armed hand) he protects. The base is adorned with Mayflower and Thistle badges, the former provincial flower, and the latter the badge selected by King James III of Scotland.

476. New Brunswick. The Arms of this province were adopted in 1868, following Confederation.

Shield—Or, on waves, a lymphad or ancient galley with oars in section, proper, on a chief gules, a lion passant guardant Or.

The first Provincial Seal, of which there are several examples in the Museum, was given in 1785. On one side is a ship sailing up a river, on the borders of which is a new settlement with pine trees. The motto is "*spem reduxit*" (she restored hope). Around the margin is the inscription "*Sigill. Provinciae, Nov. Bruns.*". On the obverse side is the British Coat-of-Arms and the inscription "*Georgis Tertius. Dei Gratia Brittaniarem Rex Fidei Defensor*". On the death of a sovereign, a new seal was made with the Royal name changed, and, possibly, some minor changes.

Since Confederation, a new seal has been adopted, being uniform with those used in the other provinces, except for the Coat-of-Arms and the name of the Province. In the centre is the Royal Coat-of-Arms, surmounted by a Crown, while below is the Provincial Coat-of-Arms.

477. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B.

Shield—Per fesse azur and or, on a fesse ermine between two boars passant in chief or, and a sprig of mayflower slipped and one leaved in base proper, three escallops gules.

V. MISCELLANEOUS EXHIBITS

478. Flag of Nova Scotia. Crayon drawing. This flag originated at the time of the grant of the Charter of New Scotland to Sir William Alexander by King James VI, of Scotland (1st of England). Nova Scotia is the only province which possesses a flag of its own.

479. French cannon, mounted. This is the only remaining cannon of those used in the defence of Fort Beauséjour in 1755. It is in perfect condition and is now used in firing salutes.

480. Small flint-lock pistol. Fort Cumberland.

481. Horse-pistol, mid-19th century.

482. Grandfather's clock. Made in Chignecto for William Chapman, who came to the country from Yorkshire in 1774. This clock is probably the oldest made in Chignecto. (Loaned by Dr. J. C. Webster, a great great grand-son of William Chapman).

483. Cross of St. Louis. Enlarged copy of one face of the Cross of the Military Order of St. Louis, founded by Louis XIV in 1693, and awarded to naval and military officers of the Roman Catholic faith for distinguished services. In the centre of the Cross is the figure of St. Louis with a laurel wreath in his right hand, and a crown of thorns in his left. The legend around the border is: Ladovicus magnus instituit 1693. It was suspended by a flame coloured ribbon attached to the left breast.

484. Original Signature of Charles Lawrence, Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, 1754; Governor, 1756-60.

Five reproductions of Wendell Lawson's drawings:—

485. 1. Fort Beauséjour casemate still preserved.

486. 2. Tantramar marsh.

487. 3. Fort Beauséjour (Cumberland) from the northeast.

488. 4. Fort Beauséjour (Cumberland) from within showing the stone curtain erected by the British.

489. 5. Blockhouse at Piziquid (now Windsor, Nova Scotia).

VI. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

(a) Written by Dr. J. C. Webster

490. Sir Brook Watson, Friend of the Loyalists, first Agent of New Brunswick in London. 1924.

491. Various Historical Papers, 1926-33.

492. The Distressed Maritimes. Ryerson Essay No. 35. 1926.

493. Journal of William Amherst, 1758-60. 1927.

494. Wolfiana. 1927.

495. Life of John Montrésor, with the reproduction of an hitherto unknown Journal of John Montrésor's Expedition to Detroit in 1763. Presidential Address. Section II. Royal Society of Canada. 1928.

496. Samuel Vetch. 1929.

497. Wolfe and the Artists. A study of his portraiture. 1930.

498. The Forts of Chignecto. 1930.

499. Journal of Abijah Willard, 1755. 1930.

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